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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—February 24, 1922.

UNIONS OR BANKS  
SALES TAX AND SOLDIER BONUS  
INSIDE RAILROAD HISTORY  
CALIFORNIA'S INDUSTRIAL DEAD  
BUSY BEE AND TOILING MAN

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL



## THE LABOR CLARION

### IS YOUR JOURNAL

It is owned and controlled by the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated. It talks for you fifty-two times a year and you should have it in your home every week in the year. It counsels with you on matters of policy relating to your welfare and seeks to protect your interests always.

It gives you the expression of opinion of the most forward minds in the trade union movement on subjects vital to you and to all workers.

The larger the circulation of your paper the safer will be your position and the more rapid will be the progress of the workers generally. In such a work you should have a part, and the way to take that part is by subscribing to the paper and patronizing its advertisers.

If in the past your organization has not been subscribing for its entire membership, begin to do so now. Unions subscribing for their membership are given the same rate that prevailed before the great war, 85 cents per member per year. While almost all other publications have increased subscription rates the Labor Clarion has not, and its circulation has benefited by that policy, but it should have thousands more on its lists and expects to get them.

## THE LABOR CLARION

### LABOR TEMPLE

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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.  
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Thursday evenings, 236 Van Ness Avenue.  
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
Baggage Messengers—Chas. Pohl, Secretary, 636 Ashbury.  
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—112 Valencia.  
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia Street.  
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1075 Mission.  
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.  
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boilermakers No. 6—Headquarters, 2923 16th St.  
Bookbinders—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.  
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth, Meet 2d Saturday, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Ave.  
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., California Hall, Turk and Polk.

Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9.  
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.  
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3rd Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 83 Sixth Street.  
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Draftsmen—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.  
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Native Sons Hall; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.  
Federation of Teachers—Labor Temple.  
Felt and Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Ferryboatmen's Union—Meets Wednesdays at 166 Steuart.  
Foundry Employees—Meet at Labor Temple.  
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Fur Workers—172 Golden Gate Avenue.  
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.  
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.  
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.  
Horseshoers—Meet 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—E. N. Cummings, Secretary, 157 20th Ave.  
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 248 Pacific Building.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—236 Pacific Building.  
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.

Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple headquarters, Labor Temple.  
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Mailers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet Thursdays, 10 Embarcadero.  
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 109 Jones.  
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.  
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.  
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Photographic Workers—Druids' Hall, 44 Page.  
Picture Frame Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
Printing Pressmen and Assistants No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Professional Embalmers—3300 16th St.  
Railroad Boilermakers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Railroad Machinists—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Railroad Steamfitters—Meet 3d Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p. m., 150 Golden Gate Ave.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., 273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 113 Steuart.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursday at Labor Temple.

Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
Shoe Repairers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—268 Market.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Redmen's Hall, Golden Gate Avenue.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.  
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.  
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.  
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.  
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Walters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m., 828 Mission.  
Water Workers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.  
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1075 Mission.  
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.  
Watchmen—Meet 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Emmet Counihan, 1610 Folsom.  
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.



# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXI

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1922

No. 4

## Unions or Banks

An editorial appeared last Saturday in the San Francisco Bulletin based upon a recent transaction wherein Los Angeles underbid San Francisco and secured a contract that properly should have been secured by this city. The editorial went on to state that when the situation was presented to a banker he offered as an explanation of the affair the following:

"The unions. Organized labor is throttling San Francisco manufacturers. They know how to keep the unions in their proper place down in Los Angeles. When we regulate the unions our factories will be able to compete."

This statement of the banker is typical of San Francisco greedmongers. They endeavor to cover up their own incompetency by shunting the blame for failure over to the shoulders of organized labor. They believe that because the workers of this city are so thoroughly organized it is a simple matter to induce the gullible public to accept assertions to the effect that the labor organizations are responsible for competitors of San Francisco business institutions underbidding them in the competition for contracts, but as a matter of fact people are not so easily deceived as these incompetents are prone to think.

This was very aptly demonstrated one day last summer. The editor of this journal was one of a boosting squadron sent out by the B. B. Campaign Committee. The members of the squadron were in conversation with the president of the First National Bank in one of the Sacramento Valley cities. The bank official stated that he would have to be shown whether San Francisco really meant business in the campaign it was then making to cement friendship between the city and the country lying back of it. He had had long experience with San Francisco business institutions and was inclined to be skeptical in the premises. When asked for an explanation he cited several things as responsible for his lack of faith. He, of course, was not aware that among the men he was addressing was a representative of the organized workers, and felt free to talk plainly. He said:

"Why, Los Angeles jobbers send traveling representatives up here and get orders for iron pipe right under San Francisco's nose, and sell the pipe to farmers around here cheaper than they can buy it if they send their orders in to San Francisco. In other words, they go to the expense of putting commercial travelers on the road and then sell cheaper than San Francisco merchants in the same field who never send a solicitor to this section."

The labor representative on the delegation began to get interested, because a secret was evidently being untangled to his gaze. He said to the banker: "Has Los Angeles any advantage in buying the iron pipe? That is, can Los Angeles buy it any cheaper than San Francisco?"

He replied: "No. Both buy in the same market and at exactly the same price."

We then said: "Is there any element of labor cost entering into the deal on this end of the line?"

He replied: "No. The pipe is shipped out from the East and delivered here without any cost for labor except unloading."

We then put in: "Then the advantage, it seems,

ought to be with San Francisco, because freight charges to Los Angeles and then from Los Angeles to this district are greater than from San Francisco."

"No," he replied. "Los Angeles has the pipe shipped directly from the East to this section, but San Francisco could do the same thing."

The matter was becoming more interesting all the while and we put in this question: "Then how can Los Angeles go to the expense of sending solicitors here and still sell for less than San Francisco?"

"There is, so far as I can see," he replied, "only one reason. Los Angeles dealers are satisfied with a smaller margin of profit. They are not so grasping as your San Francisco jobbers and they exercise more intelligence by getting their profit out of a larger volume of business rather than the big profit on a small amount of business asked by San Francisco men."

"This rule operates all down the line," he said. "The same thing occurs with regards to fertilizer. Los Angeles supplies the fertilizer for this district, after soliciting the orders, cheaper than the farmers can buy it in San Francisco without any solicitation expense."

"In my own business, that of banking, the same condition of affairs exists. When the farmers around here need more money than we have available we have frequently taken securities to San Francisco banks to get the money for them and have been refused the loans desired. We have taken exactly the same securities to Los Angeles and found the bankers there anxious and willing to accommodate us. And the fact that there have been no bank failures in the southern city, it seems to me, furnishes evidence enough of the safety of the securities rejected by San Francisco bankers and accepted by the bankers of Los Angeles."

The incidents called to attention in this conversation demonstrate in a practical way, as nothing else could, exactly where in the blame lies, and flings into the face of the banker quoted by the Bulletin proof that the bankers and businessmen of this city, and not the labor unions, are responsible for the southern concerns underbidding their competitors in San Francisco.

It is about time these whining incompetents began to exercise a little intelligence in their own business and ceased their endeavors to cover up their deplorable incompetency by shouting accusations from the house tops against the organized workers. The smoke screen is no longer of any avail. The people are rapidly discovering the figures that are lurking behind it like beasts of prey.

What San Francisco really needs in order to compete successfully with Los Angeles is enterprising intelligence rather than whining incapacity in the business world. Organized labor in Los Angeles is keeping pace with the progress of the city generally and no longer is that city pointed to by the enemies of the workers as the citadel of non-unionism.

It has ever been the custom of the incompetent to place blame for failure somewhere beyond himself, but even in the placing of blame his incompetency operates and he becomes a failure in the game of passing the buck. This is plain, blunt language, but it is unanswerable truth.

### EFFECTIVE ORGANIZATION.

By George W. Perkins,

President, Cigarmakers' International Union.  
International Labor News Service.

The biggest labor, economic, and political issues in the Middle West or elsewhere are better, more comprehensive, and more effective organization economically and politically. There should be proper and effective co-operation between the farmers and the industrial workers.

As long as an unfair per cent of the profits of farm work, as now, goes into the hands of the profiteering middle men, there is no relief of a substantial character for either the farmer or the industrial worker insofar as the products of the agricultural districts reaching the table of the industrial worker are concerned.

Conditions are such that they demand swift and heroic action in the matter of co-operation in marketing agricultural products and the elimination of the unfair, profiteering, unnecessary middle men. The exploiting money interests, centered in Wall Street, exact from the farmer a few billion dollars annually as tribute. Stop it!

Reduce freight rates, unequal and unfair taxes on the producers, and place them where they rightfully belong—on the holders of vast fortunes. Improve and use all available water power and canals, big, deep, and of all practical sizes and lengths.

There should be harmony and unity of purpose among all industrial workers on first principles. We ought to be able to agree on fair wages, reasonable hours, and fair working conditions. It is a crime if we don't. Those who stand in the way of these undisputed principles are working against themselves, their fellow workers, and generations yet unborn. There is no hope of full justice for the industrial worker so long as we remain divided. Big interests know this and see to it that the elements of discord are kept working overtime amidst us.

Sir Walter Scott said, "The race of mankind would perish did they cease to aid each other." Have the disinherited masses properly aided each other in the past? We think not. Proper headway in the interests of all depends upon the extent of co-operative aid from now on.

Absolute government regulation and control of credit is vitally important. To accomplish this end all money should be issued by the Government at a fixed true value and loaned through Federal regional banks. The condition made desperate and unfair by the privileged few requires heroic united action. Get down to honest methods of doing business on the principle of justice to all, and our greatest problem will then be to guard and protect the people's rights.

Problems so momentous trembling in the balance and so far-reaching upon the interests of the masses, our country, and civilization must be handled with resolute determination and always predicated upon justice, freedom, and fair dealing. The situation demands action. Opportunity is knocking at our doors.



**SALES TAX AND SOLDIER BONUS.**

By Walter Thomas Mills.

It is a trick that is as infamous as it is aged to refuse to grant a good thing unless it is so tied up to an evil one that the winning of a small advantage involves a surrender to a great wrong—more wrongs or no benefit.

When white labor became cheaper in all the northern states than slave labor, the practice of the conscienceless white man, and the terror of the black man, was the selling south of the northern Negro. Many a Yankee grew rich by inducing free Negroes in the north to take a trip to Europe, but landing them in New Orleans instead of Liverpool.

When one slaveholder in the northern states could not longer sell a Negro to a neighbor at any price, and he was too merciful to sell him south, he resorted to the device of selling the Negro to himself, by giving him his liberty at a price more profitable and more reputable than the southern sale. This was a scheme for giving to the black worker freedom of choice, provided he chose to pay to his master out of his earnings more than the master could get in any other way.

When the booze business had become unpopular, the defenders of the trade proposed most marked extensions in the public schools and appropriated the license tax on the bar room in order to raise the costs of the improved educational facilities. The better school was provided on condition that it should be tied to the bar room.

The sales tax is a device by which the final consumer shall be required not only to pay all of the costs of production and all of the repeated payments of rents, interest and profits attached to the article, and made a part of the selling price over and over again, on its way from the farm to the final consumer, but to make a final addition to the selling price in the shape of a tax.

It has been a "sound doctrine" of taxation for many years that the way to collect a tax is to collect it in such a manner that the taxpayer pays his tax in such a way that he is unable to calculate what share of his expenditures is for the necessary cost of living, and what share is taxes. This is a "sound doctrine," not only among tax gatherers, but among thieves as well. The easiest way to get away with the plunder is to do the work when the victims are not aware of it. The sales tax is just such a tax, advocated for just such a reason.

The young men who went to the trenches were badly paid, endured great privations, suffered great losses. The conscience of America has demanded some sort of reasonable recognition and reward for these young men, not as a gift, but as at least a partial payment of a debt never to be fully paid. The 20,000 millionaires made by the war could well afford to surrender, in the shape of a tax, a portion of their spoils in settlement of the soldiers' claims. This, however, the profiteers are able to prevent, and the President of the United States soberly informs Congress that it is his judgment that the sales tax should be adopted, or the bonus withheld.

This is a fair sample of the statesmanship of the profiteers. It not only applies to the problems of the soldier, but to every other serious interest of the useful workers of America. Government by a conspiracy of the profiteers must be dispossessed and succeeded by government through the combination of the occupations of the useful people.

**BERRY ON LEGION BOARD.**

The new legislative board announced by the national commander of the American Legion includes the name of George L. Berry, president of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

**INSIDE RAILROAD HISTORY.**

In a 50-page special edition the Blacksmiths' Journal assembles a vast amount of the inside history of American railroads and their secret control by a group of bankers and financiers. In his foreword, Editor Martin says:

"In the preparation of this story, the writer first desires to advise that statements herein made have not been invented, but are actual facts gathered from Government records and other undeniable statistics, which may be consulted by those who so desire."

It is shown that a group of 12 New York banks and 25 men hold control of 82 per cent, or 211,280 miles, of the country's steam transportation system. These are interlocked with railroad equipment companies and steel companies, making a solid phalanx in opposition to labor, and in enforcing lower wages and reduced working standards.

It is shown that T. DeWitt Cuyler, president of the American Association of Railway Executives, and spokesman for the executives in their anti-labor campaign, holds the greatest number of bank directorships. Included in the 25 men is W. W. Atterbury, chairman of the labor committee of Cuyler's association, and who is well known for his anti-labor policy. Atterbury is vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The same forces control coal mining companies as well as steel and equipment companies. It is shown that the Steel Trust reported in 1917: "In the Mingo district, West Virginia, and the Black Mountain district, Kentucky, there were acquired 57,723 acres coking coal land and 48,884 acres surface land."

The compilation of this information by the Blacksmiths' Journal will be appreciated by every one who desires information on the secret methods of that group of bankers and financiers generally known as "Wall street."

**WAGE MUST BE \$17.25.**

The lowest possible weekly wage upon which a wage earning girl in the State of Ohio can live in health and frugal decency is \$17.25, said Miss Amy Maher, chairman of the Ohio Council of Women and Children in Industry, in an address to the Central Labor Union.

From reports of the Industrial Commission it was found that 68 per cent of the saleswomen of this county in 1919 received less than \$15 per week, and 30 per cent of the bookkeepers, stenographers and office clerks received less than \$15.

In laundries and dry cleaning establishments, 81 per cent received less than \$15; in telegraph and telephone services, 79 per cent received less than \$15, and in automobile parts, 28 per cent.

**TEN CENT STORE PROFITS.**

The S. S. Kresge Company, owner of a string of 5 and 10 ten stores, reports the largest net profit in its history, last year. After all charges, including Federal taxes were met, there remained a surplus of \$3,402,033.

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P-05:2-1E



## INTERNATIONAL LABOR NEWS.

**Australia:** Reduced Steel Output.—European steel manufacturers, it is said, are able to land their products in Australia at a considerably lower figure than similar products can be produced there. This condition has apparently brought about the closing of certain Australian blast furnaces and coke ovens, resulting in the laying off of thousands of steel workers and a decrease in steel production. Increased working hours and decreased wages in Europe, as against decreased working hours and increased wages in Australia, together with the high price of coal in the latter country, are said to be the chief causes of this harmful competition.

**Canada:** Building Record of Winnipeg.—Winnipeg's building record for 1921 exceeded that of 1920 by 700 buildings, and the year 1922 bids fair to mark a complete revival of construction work. Lumber freight rates and labor costs are still high, but the price of lumber has decreased materially.

**Immigration.**—Immigration into Canada during 1921 exceeded by 32,873 persons the number admitted during 1920. Of the 151,444 immigrants in 1921, 48,059 were from the United States, of which 27,761, 11,302, and 8,996 were males, females and children, respectively.

**Cuba:** Increase in Immigration.—Owing to labor shortage in the sugar cane fields, immigration into Cuba during 1920 reached a figure of 174,221, or an increase of 100 per cent over the previous year. Of this total, Spanish, Haitian and Jamaican emigrants comprised more than 90 per cent.

**Czecho-Slovakia:** Reduced Unemployment.—From 47,128 unemployed persons at the beginning of 1921, all but 12,000 were back at work before the end of the year. Present indications are that conditions will soon be normal.

**France:** Wage Conference.—Coal operators and miners in the Pas de Calais region recently met in conference in an endeavor to bring about equitable and satisfactory wage reductions. English competition was cited by the employers as justifying lower wages, in answer to which the miners pointed to the continued high cost of living. Late press reports are to the effect that an amicable agreement was reached.

**Holland:** Relief from Labor Law.—Representatives of the paper, spinning and weaving industries are appealing to the government for relief from the operation of the labor law of 1919, which limits a day's work to eight hours on five days of the week and five hours on Saturday. It is claimed that this law makes it impossible to meet foreign competition.

**Nova Scotia:** Conciliation.—Following the dissolution, by the Supreme Court, of an injunction restraining the coal companies from putting into effect a wage reduction, it is reported that the Board of Conciliation has filed its report, the conclusions of which will be officially announced in due course.

**Wage Cut.**—The Halifax Mechanical Trades Exchange has made a wage reduction of 15 per cent in the building trades. This reduction is considerably lower than cuts made in numerous other trades and occupations.

**Spain:** Accident Agreement.—It is proposed by Spain and Argentina to ratify an agreement whereby the native workers of these countries who may become the victims of labor accidents in the country to which they are foreign, shall be accorded similar treatment, concerning responsibility in accidents, to that conceded by the territorial legislation of the country of which they are native subjects.

**Switzerland:** Allotment for Unemployed.—An allotment of thirty-four million francs, for the relief of the unemployed, will be divided among the Cantons by the Federal Council.

## STATE EXAMINATIONS.

The California State Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations to be held in the near future. Requests for further information and for application blanks should be made at an early date.

Director of Free Employment Bureaus (men), \$200-\$280 a month. Statistician, Bureau of Labor Statistics, \$225 a month. Deputy Labor Commissioner (men and women), \$175-\$225 a month. Agent, Bureau of Labor Statistics (men and women), \$135-\$200 a month. Manager Free Employment Bureau (men and women), \$130-\$200 a month. Placement Clerk (men and women), \$105-\$165 a month. Associate Mechanical Engineer, Grade V, \$285-\$350 a month. Business Manager, State Hospitals, \$150-\$300 with maintenance. Assistant Physician, State Hospitals, \$170-\$270 with maintenance. Bookkeeper (senior and junior), \$100-\$200 a month. Stenographer and Typist, \$70-\$160 a month. District Fire Ranger, \$125-\$150 with traveling expenses. Messengers (boys and girls), \$60-\$75 a month.

Printing Trade Positions: Prevailing wage—(Journeyman grade), Bindery Worker (woman), Bookbinder (forwarder), Bookbinder (machine), Bookbinder (finisher), Book Repairer (women), Compositor, Copyholder, Linotype Machinist, Linotype Operator, Monotype Keyboard Operator, Monotype Casting Machine Operator, Pressman (cylinder), Pressman (platen), Pressman (two-color, No. 6-0 Meihle), Proofreader, Porter. (Apprentice grade)—Bindery Worker (women), Bookbinder (general), Copyholder, Printer (floor), Pressman (general).

## FEDERAL EXAMINATIONS.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces that the examinations listed below will be held in San Francisco at an early date. Application blanks and other information may be obtained from the secretary, Twelfth U. S. Civil Service District, room 241 Postoffice building, San Francisco:

Sign painter, \$115 per month. Vacancy in the quartermaster service at Fort Mason, Cal.

Matron, \$540 to \$720 a year. Vacancies in the Indian service in the positions of matron, seamstress, housekeeper, field matron and female industrial teacher.

Master machinist (inside), \$10.96 per diem.

Master machinist (outside), \$10.96 per diem.

Master electrician, \$10.96 per diem. Vacancies at the U. S. naval station, Pearl harbor, Hawaii.

Laboratory helper (foreign seed and plant introduction), \$720 to \$1000 per annum. Vacancies in the bureau of plant industry, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Assistant marketing specialist (dairy products), \$2100 to \$3000 a year. Vacancies in the bureau of markets, department of agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## TIME GETTING SHORT.

John P. McLaughlin, Collector of Internal Revenue, advises all income tax payers that the time is slipping by for the filing of their income tax returns—and the paying of the tax. Remember, March 15th is the last day for the filing period. All income tax returns must be in the office of the Collector on or before that date.

Heavy penalties are provided by the Revenue Act of 1921 for failure or wilful refusal, to make the required return of income for the calendar year of 1921, and to pay at least one-fourth of the tax on time, which is March 15th. For failure to file a return on time the taxpayer becomes liable to a penalty of not more than \$1000 and a further penalty of 25 per cent of the amount of the tax unless the taxpayer files a return later and it is satisfactorily shown to the Department that the delinquency was due to a reasonable cause and not to wilful neglect. For wilful refusal to

make a return and to pay the tax on time, the taxpayer becomes subject to a fine of not more than \$10,000 or to one year's imprisonment, or both. If any installment is not paid when due the whole amount of the tax becomes due and payable, upon demand by the Collector, and if not paid within ten days after such demand a fine of five per cent penalty accrues and interest at the rate of 1 per cent a month until paid. Collector McLaughlin urges the taxpayers to attend to their income tax returns as soon as possible and not to wait until the congestion and confusion in his office is so great that one has to stand in line to file their return and pay the tax.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

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FURNITURE RUGS STOVES CARPETS  
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Newman's is Headquarters for Wedgewood Stoves  
Made on the Pacific Coast by Union Labor

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**LACHMAN BROS.**  
Mission at 16th  
GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE

This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear — at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms

**WE ALLOW \$5.00**

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves

**CAN'T BUST 'EM**  
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**



**CALIFORNIA'S INDUSTRIAL DEAD.**

Approximately 6000 workers (including 30 women) have been killed in California during the ten years since September 1, 1911. There are reported in the files of the Industrial Accident Commission exactly 4391 fatalities for the seven years 1914-1920, inclusive. The same ratio for the remaining three years gives the 6000 deaths as a conservative estimate. It would take a strip of land 3.41 miles in length to bury this army of dead, allowing 3 feet for each grave.

The Commission has compiled some interesting information about the group of 6000 dead. The average age was 37.8 years, and the life expectancy based on this average is 29.74 years, thus giving a total loss of 178,421 years for the 6000. The average wage was \$23.69 a week, and the total wage loss, figured in possible future earnings, amounts to \$22,000,000.

The dependents of the industrially killed numbered 7696 as the result of 3555 deaths. The total dependents were 2502 widows, 3665 children and 374 under the heading of "all others." The number of partial dependents was 1155. The number killed leaving no or unknown dependents was 2445. The average age of the widows was 38.2 years, and the average age of the children 8.6 years.

There is need of public realization of the tremendous losses to the State of California, according to the Commission's report. The death of 6000 workers in a decade is an indictment against a common citizenship. These men and women were in the prime of life at 37.8 years and their total loss of 178,421 years is a stupendous and sorrowful fact. The thousands of widows and little children and other dependents make up an army of bereaved that tell a story impossible to put in cold words, especially as the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act does not provide financial assistance for the dependents beyond a period of four and one-half years. Many a home in California has had to depend upon help from outside sources after the expiration of compensation payments. Industry takes the breadwinners, and industry should see that widows and children are not left destitute at the time help is most needed.

More important than anything else is the prevention of industrial deaths and injuries. There should be a reduction to the minimum, with a fixed determination that there shall be no minimum. The Industrial Accident Commission's Safety Department has done and is doing excellent service, despite a sad lack of engineers and financial resources. Insurance companies and safety experts in private employment have spared no effort to aid the good work. There should be consecrated teamwork on the part of all citizens to remove the reproach represented by the statistical information contained herein.

The one gratifying fact the Industrial Accident Commission is able to report is that the industrial deaths in California show the substantial reduction of 31.21 for the seven-year period from 1914 to 1920, inclusive. Estimates of population from

the figures of the U. S. Bureau of the Census are used for compilation.

The following table gives in detail the number of industrial deaths in California for the 1914-1920 term, together with other data pertaining to the reduction noted:

**Ratio of Fatal Industrial Accidents to Total Population of California from 1914 to 1920, Inclusive.**

YEAR	Population of California	Number of Fatal Accidents in Industry	Number of Fatal Accidents per 100,000 of Population	Percentage of Decrease in Rate per 100,000 from 1914	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in Rate per 100,000 from Preceding Year
1910.....	2,377,549	.....	.....	.....	.....
1914.....	2,752,141	691	25.108	.....	.....
1915.....	2,854,670	533	18.671	25.64	-25.64
1916.....	2,961,019	657	22.188	11.63	*18.84
1917.....	3,071,330	626	20.382	18.82	-8.14
1918.....	3,185,750	706	22.161	11.74	*8.73
1919.....	3,304,433	586	17.734	29.37	-19.98
1920.....	3,427,536	592	17.272	31.21	-2.60

\* Asterisk indicates plus sign.

1. The population figures in the second column are taken from the United States Census for the years 1910 and 1920. The population for intervening years is computed upon the assumption that the rate of annual increase is a geometrical one.

2. The number of fatal accidents given in the third column is the total number of fatal accidents in industry reported to and tabulated by the Statistical Department of the Industrial Accident Commission.

**START "COMPANY" UNION.**

The Borden's farm products company has organized a company "union," following the end of a strike of its milk wagon drivers. The company's publicity agent says employees are "enthusiastic" over the new "union," whose main feature is a string of red tape, starting with local committees in all branches. These committees may recommend to the superintendent of the branch affected, then to the district manager, then to the personnel department, then to the district committee and then to the president of the company, who is the court of last resort.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

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All Kinds of Dried Fruits, Raisins, Figs and Flavors.

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**WATER POWER OF THE WORLD.**

Forty per cent of the developed water power of the world is in the United States, where water wheels having a capacity of 9,243,000 horsepower have been installed, according to a recent statement of the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. The leading states in developed water power are New York, with 1,300,000 horsepower, and California, with 1,111,000. These State totals compare favorably with those for some of the most progressive countries in water-power development in Europe, where France leads with 1,400,000 horsepower, Norway has 1,350,000 horsepower, Sweden 1,200,000 horsepower, and Switzerland 1,070,000 horsepower. The largest percentage of power has been developed in the New England States, where the capacity of the water wheels installed is 1,381,000 horsepower and the estimated potential power at low water without storage is 868,000 horsepower. In the Pacific Coast States—Washington, Oregon and California—the capacity of water wheels installed is 1,893,000 horsepower and the potential power at low water without storage is 11,500,000 horsepower. The largest water-power development in the world is at Niagara Falls, where the plants in operation have a capacity of 870,000 horsepower, of which 385,500 horsepower is on the United States side. The capacity of the plants at Niagara is being increased by 114,500 horsepower in the United States and 300,000 horsepower in Canada. Other large plants are one of 170,000 horsepower on the Mississippi at Keokuk, Iowa, from which power is transmitted to St. Louis, and two plants aggregating 268,500 horsepower on St. Maurice River in Canada, from which power is transmitted to Montreal, Quebec, and other cities. Canada ranks next to the United States in water-power development, with 2,418,000 horsepower, or over 10 per cent of the world's total.

Europe has one-third of the developed water power in the world. Two plants at Rjukan, in Norway, have a total capacity of 239,000 horsepower, and at Trollhattan Falls the Swedish government has installed a plant of 155,000 horsepower. At Lake Fully, in Switzerland, the remarkably high head of 5413 feet is utilized. France, Italy, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland have each developed more than 1,000,000 horsepower.

In Asia, Japan, with 1,000,000 horsepower, and India, with only 150,000 horsepower, are the foremost countries in water-power development.

New Zealand has developed only 45,000 horsepower but is rapidly increasing this amount. Australia has practically no developed water power. The island of Java has 56,000 horsepower developed or to be developed by plants under construction. Africa possesses only 11,000 horsepower of developed water power.

The total potential water power of the world is estimated at 439 million horsepower at low water, of which 62 million horsepower is in North America and 28 million in the United States. Africa is richest in undeveloped water power, with 190 million horsepower; Asia has 71 million horsepower, South America 54 million horsepower, and Europe 45 million horsepower.

The World Atlas of Commercial Geology, Part II, Water Power of the World, which has just been published by the United States Geological Survey, summarizes all present knowledge of that subject, mentions briefly some of the world's largest water-power developments, and gives estimates by countries and by continents of the developed and undeveloped water power. It includes 37 pages of text and 10 maps and is sold for \$1 a copy.

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

**TO BREAK LABOR'S SPIRIT.**

Behind every "can't-strike" scheme is the purpose to recreate a dependent spirit in labor; to have workers look to their employers and the state, rather than to themselves; to have workers again accept the inferior mark that was their badge for ages; to have all their progress come from above—from a kind and gracious master or a benevolent ruler.

This is the laborer that industrial aristocrats and their lackeys have in mind when they talk of a "contented worker." The democracy of these Garyists is for election day and Fourth of July. Other times they assume a patronizing pose, and talk of "my men" or of "my friendship for labor"—friendship for those who feed, clothe and house them.

In the eyes of Garyism, the greatest crime a worker can commit is to be discontented, though this is a praiseworthy trait in all other classes.

The solidarity of labor is the nightmare of labor's opponents. It terrifies them to see labor take, rather than beg. Even the gains that labor secures is of less importance to them than the manner in which they are secured.

If labor were docile, patient and grateful for gains handed from above, there would be less objection from the donors.

But labor is no longer docile and patient. And therein lies its greatest offense. For ages, it stood, hat in hand. Now, labor realizes that its pleas for justice are futile unless backed by intelligence and power.

Now labor unites, it agitates, it educates, it strikes when necessary. It laughs at the pretense of modern feudalists and throws in their faces its defiance of slave laws and injunction edicts.

Labor's development in the past 40 years has been phenomenal. It has outstripped the wildest dream of the most ardent advocate of unity between the wage workers. Nothing can compare with this mass action in all the combined ages that have passed.

Labor in this country has done something unknown in any other land—unified nearly 5,000,000 workers from every section of the known world and who speak two-score languages and tongues.

It has disciplined and educated this force, despite every power arrayed against it. Its gains on the industrial field are too numerous to recount at this time. It operates 300 labor magazines and papers. It owns hundreds of buildings, many of them magnificent structures, for business and social uses. Its co-operative movement is expanding, as is its labor colleges, technical courses, night schools, homes for aged members, bank and benefit systems.

Labor is active in every field of social betterment, and on every hand it challenges those who talk democracy but who live as autocrats.

"When will labor stop?" asks Garyism, as its psychologists and its students of the labor movement secretly report that the workers will not—can not—stop; that the divine spark of industrial equality is within them; that they will extend their democratizing influence just as fast as they develop intellectual power and capacity.

It is this confidence in itself, this increasing capacity, this consciousness of strength, when developed mentally and physically, this growing power of labor terrifies labor's opponents. They see the foundation of their feudalism undermined, they are alarmed at labor's independence and faith in itself.

So, blind to history and social progress, they would outlaw strikes and set wages by law in the wild hope that the old serf status may be re-established.

To secure "can't-strike" laws the political and editorial parrots of privilege talk of the public's welfare. This, of course, is incorrect. Privilege, true to its history, is only interested in its own

welfare. It exploits the public and has robbed the people of every natural resource.

To live, privilege must break the spirit of labor. It must take from labor the one thing that distinguishes it from bond men. It must re-establish in labor's mind its complete faith in government and "superior" persons, rather than its own efforts.

The principle behind "can't-strike" laws is as old as human history. Its viciousness can not be concealed by poetic phrases or smug appeals for justice by those who lack the courage to reveal their true purpose.

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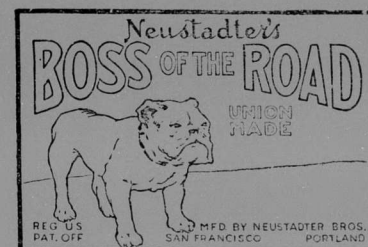
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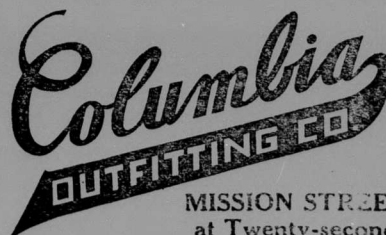
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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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California, as second class matter.  
Acceptance for mailing at special  
rate of postage provided for in  
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,  
authorized August 10, 1918.

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 56  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street  
MEMBER OF  
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1922.

The minimum wage scale presented by some employers in this State provided nothing for amusements, making it clear that they believe their employees are in a category with animals who merely live to work and are not like human beings who require some recreation and amusement. There are plenty of employers who do not believe wage workers ought to have time to play or money to spend for amusements.

The prosperity shouters who are endeavoring to prove their faith by calling attention to past events ought to make their comparisons with periods far back in the distance so that there is no danger of personal experience proving them wrong. When a man tries to prove his case by telling what happened after the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman Act in 1895 he is likely to be tripped up because that event is too fresh in the memories of living men.

There is to be a complete new registration this year and any person who does not register will not be entitled to vote at the primary or regular elections this fall. The situation is such that every member of a union should register at the earliest possible date in order to be in a position to protect the interests of the workers. Early registration will also place the citizen in a position to be qualified to sign initiative petitions if they so desire. Take advantage of the very earliest opportunity to get your name on the great register.

The International Typographical Union has the fight for the forty-four-hour week so well in hand that another reduction has been ordered to take effect upon March earnings of the membership. The assessment voted was 10 per cent on earnings commencing with the first week of May last year. In November last it was reduced to 7 per cent, and the latest reduction is to 5 per cent. The employing printers who entertained the hope that they could defeat the union are now wearing crepe as they see their ranks crumbling week after week. The employers in the printing business seem to need a lesson of this kind every now and then and the Typographical Union never fails to give it to them when trouble starts, because the membership has become convinced by experience that the way to win is to be willing to support those out on strike. It would be of great benefit to the labor movement if other organizations were to profit by this example.

## Busy Bee and Toiling Man

The human being may not have the same inclination to toil that maintains in the realm of the busy little bee, but apparently there are many elements of similarity between the two creatures. One in particular stands out most conspicuously. Both labor hard and incessantly, and both are robbed of the fruits of their exertions.

An English investigator has gone to great pains in detailing the industry of the bee and sets forth these rather startling deductions:

"A pound of honey contains 7000 grains of sugar, which represents the concentrated sweetness of 62,000 clover blossoms, each of which comprises 60 florets. To obtain this amount of honey the bee is obliged to make 2,700,000 visits to and from the flowers, covering a distance of approximately 5,000,000 miles.

"In the process of extracting the honey, he inserts his tiny proboscis into each separate floret; which means that he performs the operation 60 times 62,000, or 3,720,000 times, to get enough nectar to make a pound of honey—and then he doesn't always get to eat the honey!"

"And then he doesn't always get to eat the honey!" Just so. He is robbed by man and other prowling thieves of the great bulk of the honey accumulated at such a great expenditure of time and energy. But man not only preys in this fashion upon the bee, but also upon his fellow humans. The process of pilfering is not quite the same in each case, of course. In fact it is altered to suit the degree of intelligence and the power to resist that is inherent in the bee and in man. True, it is sometimes easier to rob some men than some bees, because some men have no sting whatever with which to scare thieves away, while the bee is always more or less dangerous when a raid is being made on the products of his industry. It is necessary, however, in order to prey upon the more intelligent among men to concoct more intricate devices than those used in filching the wealth of the bees. One of these devices that is just now of particular importance is that of watering investments in one way or another.

Business men yearly pay millions of dollars for an element known as "good-will" and then proceed to tax the purchasing public for the investment. So far as the consumer is concerned the element of good-will, for which millions are expended yearly, is absolutely of no value. The consumer gets nothing whatever out of it, yet the American people are at the present time paying dividends on billions of dollars of such investments, and the end of that condition of affairs is not in sight. It will be continued until something is done to put a stop to it, even if that something must ultimately be the piling up of so many billions of this character of investments that society will no longer be able to carry the burden of paying dividends on thin air, water or whatever it may be called. The corporations of this country particularly are loaded down with stock issued in payment for good-will alone, which represents absolutely nothing that the consuming public ought to be called upon to recognize as investments. There is a limit beyond which schemes of this kind cannot be carried, and we have just about reached that limit in American business affairs, yet efforts are now being made to have Congress pass a tariff law that will take investments of this kind into account in fixing the duties on imports of one kind or another. All the dividends paid on such investments represent wealth actually stolen from the producers of the Nation, and the Congress of the United States, if its members are to do their duty toward their constituencies, will decline to pass any measure that will aid in perpetuating this method of stealing the honey of the toiling millions.



## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Every little while some fellow who thinks he has made an original discovery comes out in favor of a single union label, a label of one design for all unions. The truth of the matter is that this question has been studied by the American Federation of Labor for more than twenty-five years. Many committees have analyzed the subject from every possible viewpoint and have invariably come to the conclusion that it is not a practical possibility and would be harmful rather than beneficial to the labor movement. A single label would require that ownership rest in the American Federation of Labor and the use of the label by an institution would require that every step in the manufacturing process be under union conditions. What this would mean is clear. A printing office might employ union typesetters, union pressmen, union stereotypers, union proto-engravers, union bookbinders, union teamsters to cart the paper, and the paper-makers might be all unionists, but the stable employees of the employer who carted the wood pulp to the paper mill might not be union, and as a consequence the Stablemen's Union would very properly protest against the label being issued to the printing office until their members were employed by the pulp hauler. The final outcome of this would be that the label on any article whatever would be a novelty. The label would die from lack of use instead of becoming common, as the advocates of the universal label seem to believe. The scheme is not practical and has no chance whatever of being adopted. Well informed trade unionists fully understand the situation and the agitation always comes from greenhorns and shallow thinkers in the movement.

The papers intimate that there is some sort of bill before Congress to reform the calendar by making the year have thirteen instead of twelve months. The bill has a lot of possibilities within its fold. About the first thing that might happen would be for landlords to insist upon an additional month's rent from their tenants. Therefore, we would like to see the bill amended right away, before the landlord's right becomes vested, so as to exempt him and leaseholds from the operation of the law. This would be quite just and fair, inasmuch as all existing buildings were built under the twelve month calendar system. This is also about the only way we think Congress could constitutionally protect tenants against their landlords. If it is not done, Billy Taft is likely to come along with another decision of his declaring it to be in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment for any State to legislate against landlords, thus automatically transferring money from the pocket of Paul, the tenant, to the pocket of Peter, the real estate operator. There is only one thing in the world for which Taft still entertains a little respect, and that is Congress. He thinks that body has still a few potential kicks within it, while he knows that the Constitution is dead as a carcass. And here is where Taft shows his wisdom. Nor do we accuse him of wanting to pick up another month's salary in the year, but he is familiar enough with modern economics to know that working people no longer are paid by the month, but rather by the day or the week, and as the new calendar is not to have any more days or weeks than at present, it will be quite safe for suffering capital to adopt the new calendar, and corporations may pay officers' salaries according to the new system, while the laborers and mechanics draw no more than at present.

## WIT AT RANDOM

"Mither, may I have a bit o' silver ta go ta the motion pictures?"

"Na, na, Jamie, lad. Ye are gettin' ta be a regular gadabout and I'm not likin' it. Why, Jamie, 'twas only last year ye went ta the motion pictures."

North—Well, you see it was this way. The guide was wearing a fur coat and the hunting party mistook him for a bear.

West—And they shot the poor fellow?

North—No, no. He starved to death in the woods. You see, the rest of the party were carrying the provisions and he never could catch up to them.

"So this applicant for the bookkeeper's job claims he is a college man?" asked the bank president addressing his clerk. "Has he anything to back up that claim? Can he qualify?"

The clerk stepped to the door and returned.

"The young man says," he reported, "that with your kind permission he will come in and give the college yell."

The regulation small and ragged boy was shedding the traditional bitter tears in the light of the street lamp when the according-to-Hoyle philanthropic old gentleman approached. Side whiskers, black stock, silver-headed cane—all the fixin's.

"What's the matter, my little man?" asked the p.o.g., just as they always do in stories.

"I was going up to the bakery," begun the small boy, playing up to the rules, "to get me mudder a loaf of bread and I dropped my money in the dark and I can't find it, and now I won't get any supper and me mudder 'll beat me."

"Never mind, little boy," soothed the ancient, "here's a match."

"Oh, goody, goody!" yelled the convict as he was being taken to his cell to begin serving the 135-year sentence imposed as a total for a score of holdups.

"You're a joyful guy for a guy that's in for 135 years," growled the jailer.

"That's just what makes me happy, bo. I was scared stiff the judge was gonna make it life!"

A justice of the peace, who had officiated at a marriage in his office a month previously, received the following note signed jointly by the bride and groom:

"Dear Judge: You remember making us two man and wife four weeks ago? Well, everything seemed all right then. We each seemed just the right person for the other.

"But since then things have changed and reflection has convinced us that it must have been a case of mistaken identity. So if you will revoke our license on that ground you will greatly oblige

“(Signed) John Howard,  
Millie Howard.”

Bill Planer, the village carpenter, had given so generously of his time and services in building the little memorial church, that it was decided to allow him to speak at the dedication exercises. Bill hated to do it, but he also hated to offend his friends, so he made a try.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he stammered, "I realize I am a good deal better fitted for the scaffold than for public speaking—"

Then, amid roars of laughter, he sat down.

Guest—Do you make a reduction to people in the same line of business?

Manager—Yes. Are you a restaurateur?

Guest—No. I'm a thief by profession.—Lr Baionnette.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## LABOR'S MARCH.

From out the past these serried hosts  
Have marched through ages long—  
'Neath whip and scourge, with death's grim dirge,  
Oppression, hate and wrong.

Sold like a chattel with the land,  
Scorned by his brother's hand,  
At last they rise and form new ties,  
Find union in one band.

They front the future with a hope  
The past has never known,  
When brothers all they break the thrall  
That bids them fight alone.

The past is gone—forever gone—  
No more shall Labor pray,  
But know its power, and in that hour  
No man can say it nay.

—May Bertha Kerr.

## THE MAKING OF THE WEST.

By Kenneth A. Millican.

It seems to me God took a part of Eden  
And purged it of the things that should not be:  
Then molded on it gentle hills and valleys  
And placed it by his own most wond'rous sea.

He builded mountains, traced around them rivers,  
He sowed it with a lavish hand in grain:  
He touched it with the energy of Ajax  
And tinged it with the indolence of Spain.

He conjured fruits and flowers into being  
And all his work was with perfection blest;  
He bathed it in his melted golden sunshine  
And so God made the Great Pacific West!  
—Overland Monthly.

An alliance between the Federal judiciary and big business was charged on the floor of the United States Senate by Senator La Follette, who declared that courts are stripping the workers of their weapons of defense that their spirit may be crushed and a new generation of serfs may be bred. "No such powerful combination has ever been arrayed together for an evil purpose in the history of this country," said the Wisconsin law maker. "In comparison with it, the slave power, with its representatives sitting in the Senate and the House, and with its spokesman as chief justice of the Supreme Court delivering the Dred Scott decision, pales into insignificance by the record that is being made by the Federal courts in our time." In protesting against wage reductions Senator La Follette said: "When the workers are well paid and steadily employed, there is prosperity and a good market, not only for merchants but for farmers and manufacturers as well. When half the workers are on the streets seeking employment and the other half are being paid wages insufficient to maintain a decent standard of living, there is commercial and agricultural stagnation and depression which all the unemployment conferences and agricultural conferences in the world can not relieve or even appreciably relieve. This is the great economic truth which every statesman must realize. It is so self-evident that a child in grammar school can understand it. And yet it is ignored and violated every day by those who are now in control of the destinies of this nation."



## TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

The result of San Francisco Typographical Union's election for indorsement of candidates for International Typographical Union office at last Sunday's meeting was as follows:

For President—Walter W. Barrett, 45; \*John McParland, 117.

For First Vice-President—D. I. Campbell, 47; \*Charles P. Howard, 112.

For Second Vice-President—James J. Hoban, 50; \*Charles E. Mayers, 5; \*William R. Trotter, 105.

For Secretary-Treasurer—John W. Hays, 56; \*William E. Towne, 105.

For Delegate to American Federation of Labor—\*A. A. Couch, 107; R. N. Cribb, 11; \*Eugene Donovan, 124; Max S. Hayes, 49; \*Clark B. Hicks, 103; T. W. McCullough, 46; Raymond T. Moore, 35; \*Frank Morrison, 117; \*James F. Sheil, 98; William Young, 43.

For Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—\*George W. Howard, 98; George Murray, 42.

For Home Trustee—Seth R. Brown, 53; \*E. S. Close, 112; Malcolm Knock, 45; Thomas McCaffery, 48; \*William E. O'Leary, 102; \*Don E. Vanice, 94; Anna C. Wilson, 23.

For Home Agent—\*W. E. Bush, 101; Joe M. Johnson, 54.

For Auditor—David W. Baird, 50; \*Peter J. Corcoran, 108.

(\*)—The candidates whose names are preceded by an asterisk received the indorsement of No. 21. They are all running on the Progressive ticket.

The handsome vote given Eugene Donovan, who is a member of the local union, attests the popularity of his candidacy for the office of delegate to the American Federation of Labor. Out of a total of 162 ballots cast he received 124.

The membership statement submitted by the secretary showed there were 38 cards deposited during the month, 32 withdrawals issued, two admitted to membership through initiation, six dropped from membership, one expelled and one lost through death, leaving a total of 1267 February 18, as against a like number January 14, 1922.

Propositions for membership in the union were received from Walter C. Bignold, Frank Perce, Eugene C. Whiting and Mrs. Eula Mae Ferguson.

A donation of \$10 was voted to the destitute women and children of the coal regions of West Virginia.

The union indorsed resolutions adopted by Wheeling Typographical Union No. 79 condemning certain members of that organization for gross breach of union principles.

The questionnaire on workers' education received from the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Labor was referred to the executive committee of the union. The question of providing those of the working class with the education they require and desire is one of deep concern to the State Federation of Labor. Accompanying its questionnaire is this significant statement:

"In order that replies to this questionnaire may be of some real value, it is respectfully suggested that each local union appoint a special committee to make detailed and definite inquiry of the individual members in order to ascertain how many of them desire to take advantage of educational opportunities of any kind or character, just what subjects they believe would be of value, when and where the classes should be conducted, how conducted, and whether the individuals answering would be willing to devote some time to study, supplementary to lecture courses. We should also be pleased to have any other details that may be significant in relation to education for adult workers.

"Attention is also directed to the fact that many

employers are taking advantage of the Smith-Hughes Act to send foremen and superintendents with non-union leanings and inclinations into teacher training classes established under this act. So it happens that the teachers of vocational courses are often opposed to organized labor, and, strange as it may seem, the union workers are paying little or no attention to this state of affairs. If this continues it is only a matter of a very short time until non-union teachers will absolutely dominate this field, and students attending vocational schools will be started out in life prejudiced against the labor movement, and the consequences must be of far-reaching influence on the future of organized labor. Because of this it is of vital interest to the workers generally that members of unions enroll in these teacher training classes in order to be in line for appointments as teachers when positions are available. The time required to take the training course is not great and will work no hardship on those who are ambitious to become teachers of their trade and in this way secure positions of value to themselves."

The questions submitted by the State Federation of Labor in this connection are:

1. Do you think that so-called "Workers' Education" is an important benefit to the labor movement?

2. Do you feel that our public school teachers in general approve or oppose labor philosophy, ethics and ideals?

3. What kind of subjects or what kind of education would you rank of first importance in making up a workers' educational program? To be specific, which of the following three groups of subjects do you rank as first, second or third?

(a) Vocational and technical subjects, such as shop work, shop arithmetic, shop drawing, elementary mechanics, etc.

(b) Social economic subjects, such as history and development of labor unionism, labor economics, money and banking, co-operative movement, etc.

(c) Cultural subjects, such as literature, history, music, painting, art, public speaking, debate, etc.

4. Do you think that "Workers' Education," as you understand it, can be successfully given through the University Extension Division of the University, or do you feel that it should be developed separately by labor colleges under the control of the workers themselves?

5. Do you believe that grown-up workers really desire to be educated strongly enough to be willing to put in the effort that is required to gain an education?

6. Assuming that some subject is adjusted to those who are going to take it, which of the following methods of instruction do you believe to be the most effective in benefiting the students?

(a) The straight outline and lecture method.

(b) A combination of lecture and question method.

(c) The correspondence method.

(d) Do you believe that periodical examinations should be held in order to ascertain in a definite way whether progress is being made by the individual students, or would you eliminate examination entirely?

(e) If you favor the lecture system, should regular classes be maintained or should some other plan be adopted, such as having the lectures delivered at regular union meetings?

7. In your opinion, how should "Workers' Education" differ from any other education as we commonly know it?

8. If you have any criticism of present day education in our schools, colleges and universities, what is it?

9. Do you believe that the greater the degree of education the more rapid will be the progress of society generally and the workers in particular, or do you hold a contrary opinion with relation

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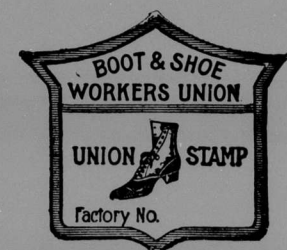


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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

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As loyal union men and women, we ask you to demand shoes bearing the above Union Stamp on Sole, Insole or Lining.

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Collis Lovely, General President

Chas. L. Baine, General Secretary-Treasurer



to classical education for those who work with their hands?

10. What has been the cause of children leaving school at such an early age in the past, as a general rule, as well as in your own case, if the question concerns you?

The State Federation of Labor's Committee on Education is composed of Seth R. Brown, Miss Susie Corpstein, James W. Mullen, E. J. Dupuy, Robert L. Ennis, Miss Caroline Schleef, P. D. Noel, Daniel C. Murphy and Paul Scharrenberg. Co-operation of every trade union in obtaining data on "Workers' Education" is sought by the Federation, and as the subject is one vitally concerning the Typographical Union, the members of No. 21 are urgently requested to furnish the executive committee with their opinions, which will be given to the Federation's Committee on Education.

On recommendation of the union's delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, the following resolution, which was adopted by the Council, was indorsed by the union:

"Whereas, With the beginning of the new year, it is mandatory upon every voter to register in order to be qualified to sign petitions and vote at the primary and general elections for representatives to Congress and members of the California Legislature; and

"Whereas, It is exceedingly important that each member of organized labor be qualified to vote and be prepared to exercise his political rights for the protection of the common interests and welfare of all wage earners of the State; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council that all affiliated unions and other labor organizations of San Francisco be and are hereby most earnestly urged to take action to have their members register at the earliest opportunity possible; and that, to that end, each union is hereby requested to notify each member by letter of the necessity to register; and that the officers of the union be instructed to make diligent inquiry of the members in regard to the matter, and in case they find any member who is not registered, that they impress upon such member the vital importance of at once complying with this request and fulfilling his duties as a citizen and his obligations to organized labor."

All amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of No. 21 proposed by the executive committee were concurred in by the union. The recommendation of the committee that it be permitted to withdraw an amendment to the local laws submitted last October, which, if adopted, would have allowed chapels to enact a regulation requiring members to deposit their working cards with chairmen before accepting employment in an office, was also concurred in.

One application for admission to the Union Printers Home and two applications for the pension benefit were approved.

Fred C. Lippert was elected a delegate to the San Francisco Labor Council, vice L. F. Compton, who has been issued an honorable withdrawal card.

International Organizer Mitchell made a verbal report on the unfair McNear Directory Publishing Company.

It required five hours and ten minutes to dispose of the immense volume of business that came before the meeting, which did not adjourn until 6:10 o'clock p. m.

Applications for entrance in an examination soon to be held for employment in the State division of printing, department of finance, are being received by the State Civil Service Commission. The closing date for filing the applications is March 5. Blanks for those in San Francisco who wish to make application may be obtained at the State Employment Bureau, 771 Howard street (for men) and at the Pacific build-

ing, Fourth and Market streets, for women. The examinations will be for:

Journeyman grade—Bindery worker (women), bookbinder (forwarder), bookbinder (machine), bookbinder (finisher), book repairer (women), compositor, copyholder, linotype machinist, linotype operator, monotype keyboard operator, monotype casting machine operator, pressman (cylinder), pressman (platen), pressman (two-color No. 6-0 Meihle), proofreader, porter.

Apprentice grade—Bindery worker (women), bookbinder (general), copyholder, printer (floor), pressman (general).

The death of Martha Agnes, beloved wife of Virgil E. Sawyer of the composing room staff of the Daily News, occurred in this city last Monday. Mrs. Sawyer died of pneumonia, which was contracted shortly previous to the birth of a daughter, Gabrielle Martha, Wednesday, February 15, at St. Francis Hospital. Mrs. Sawyer was a native of San Francisco. Left to mourn her loss besides the bereaved husband and infant daughter, are her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Burke; two brothers, Raymond C. and Thomas F. Burke, Jr., and one sister, Miss May E. Burke. Mrs. Sawyer's funeral was held last Thursday from the home of her parents, 119 Lyon street. A solemn requiem high mass for the repose of her soul was celebrated at St. James Church. Rev. Father James Lynch was the celebrant, assisted by Father O'Connell as deacon and Father Motherway as sub-deacon. Visiting clergymen were Father Cullen of St. Philip's, who united Mr. and Mrs. Sawyer in marriage two and a half years ago; Father Harnett of St. Teresa's Church, and Fathers Rourke and O'Connor of St. Dominic's Church. Her remains were laid to rest in Holy Cross Cemetery. Decedent was a young woman of strong personality and lovable character, and endeared herself to all with whom she came in contact. The esteem in which she was held was evidenced by the number and beauty of the floral offerings which surrounded her bier. The sympathy of the entire membership of the Typographical Union is extended to the bereaved husband and sorrow-stricken relatives of Mrs. Sawyer.

The Progressive Club of San Francisco Typographical Union will hold a meeting in Union Hall, Labor Temple, at 2 o'clock p. m. Sunday, February 26. All members of the union are cordially invited to attend.

#### HEADING FOR REVOLUTION.

By International Labor News Service.

Efforts of certain employers to establish the so-called "open shop" plan are condemned in a report which is the result of an investigation by the Committee on Industrial Relations of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce.

The contents of this report have just been made known here. Discussing employers who adopt the policy which the report calls "anti-union coercion," the committee says that "they forbid their employees to organize and interfere in various ways with their legitimate organizing activities and by various coercive means they combat the growth of unionism in their shops. As the pressure of unionism increases they are forced to apply more drastic means. Having started on a road of militancy in the hope of arriving at a lasting peace, they are in reality drifting away from peaceful conditions."

In severe condemnation of this policy the report continues to say:

"This militant tendency seems to make a strong appeal to many employers at this time of business depression. A movement is now on foot which misusing the name of 'Open Shop' and 'American Plan' is smashing labor organizations throughout the country by locking the unions out and forcibly deunionizing the workmen. Together with the abuses of unionism this movement

is destroying the constructive substance of unionism and stifling the just democratic aspirations of the workmen. It is undermining the confidence of labor in employers and ruining the foundation for co-operation between them. Similar campaigns in former periods of depression have only resulted in redoubled growth of unionism and the adoption by it of more extreme measures in the periods of prosperity which followed and there is no reason to believe that the results of this campaign will be different. Campaigns of this nature are leading to oppression by employers and are playing into the hands of revolutionary elements. Thus the cycle continues with the participants in continuous and senseless warfare."

The report holds that employers who agree to shop organizations "vountarily give their workmen a greater share of comfort and security and seek to satisfy their natural desire for progressive improvement" as well as "the normal, democratic instincts of the men."

In a series of recommendations the report urges the extension of scientific research and the employment of experts in that work.

Among the recommendations the following also appears:

"We call upon both employers and workmen, wherever they are organized and negotiate with each other, to redouble their efforts toward purging themselves of those domineering and abusive practices which stand in the way of their greater usefulness, and to develop more consistently the rule of reason in their dealings, and such constructive experiments of industry-wide co-operation between them as they have begun."

Summarizing the findings and recommendations the report declares that "the road of anti-union coercion, as above explained, appears to us to be dangerous. It ought by all means to be avoided."

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of Regular Meeting Held February 17, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Hollis.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present, except Secretary O'Connell who was excused. The chair appointed Delegate Bonsor secretary pro tem.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Boilermakers—M. J. McGuire, Thos. Sheehan, James Duggan, Wm. C. McNamara, S. M. O'Sullivan. From Retail Clerks No. 432—W. J. Keogh, F. L. Sandelin. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—From Springfield Central Labor Union, with reference to the Moore Drop-Forging Company, Springfield, Mass., and its unfair attitude toward organized labor. On motion the matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the American Association for Labor Legislation, relative to the Fitzgerald Accident Compensation bill. Summary Report of the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor.

Communication from the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, with reference to the second annual convention to be held here during the last week of June, and requesting the Council to send representatives to its meeting to be held February 21st, St. Francis Hotel. On motion the request contained therein was complied with. The chair appointed Delegates J. J. Casey and Wm. Turner.

**Report of Executive Committee**—On the request of the Local Joint Executive Board of Culinary Workers for a boycott against Kynes' Garden, the matter was laid over for one week, pending report from the Culinary unions. In the matter of the lockout by the Hoffman Cloak Company of members of the Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8, the Secretary was instructed to make an attempt to adjust the differences. The Secretary was instructed to notify the members of the Executive Committee that it is mandatory upon them to attend the meetings of the committee regularly, and was directed to furnish each member a copy of the rules governing the committee. The following unions having boycotts on the unfair list are requested to have representatives present at the next meeting and show cause why the boycotts should not be lifted or prosecuted: Jewelry Workers, Moving Picture Operators, Auto Painters, Cigarmakers, and Steam Engineers No. 64. Report concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Waiters No. 30—Donated \$25 to the Sacco and Vanzetti Defense League; appointed committee to interview District Attorney with reference to the Syndicalist Law; District Attorney will not permit men to be arrested under this law without a warrant. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company still unfair. Postal Clerks—Thanked Secretary O'Connell for attending their meeting held as a greeting to Postmaster Power. Tailors No. 80—Trade quiet; have removed the union card from the Golden Gate Tailoring Company on Sixteenth street, near Valencia. Cigarmakers—Have made donation of cigars to Label Section Whist Party; also donated to starving Russians.

**Label Section**—Delegate Bowns talked in an interesting manner for the union label; invites ideas from trade unionists; invited delegates to attend the whist party to be held by the Section in the Labor Temple Saturday, February 25th.

The chair introduced Mrs. Katherine Philip

Edson, who addressed the Council on Disarmament Conference.

**New Business**—Moved and seconded that the boycott on the Hartsook Studios be lifted; carried. Moved and seconded that members of Organizing Committee be present next Friday evening for organization; carried. Moved that the officers of the Council appear before the Supervisors and request same wages for veterans on work under Park Commissioners as is paid other park laborers; carried.

On behalf of the Council, President Hollis presented to retiring President Wm. T. Bonsor a gold watch and chain as token of Council's appreciation for services during the last three years as presiding officer of the Council.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**Nominations**—Delegate Duncan (Postal Clerks) was nominated to fill vacancy on Organizing Committee.

**Receipts**—\$480.50. **Expenses**—\$155.50. Adjourned at 10:05 p. m.

WM. T. BONSOR, Secretary protem.

### LABEL SECTION.

#### Minutes of Meeting Held February 15, 1922.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Brundage, with all officers present except F. E. Lively.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read.

**Credentials**—Received from the Retail Clerks. Moved and seconded that the credentials be received and the delegates seated.

**Reports of Unions**—Hatters reported that they have initiated Lundstrom Son into the local; ask a demand for their label when buying hats. Glass Blowers reported that Brother Bowns appeared before the local and gave an interesting talk on the union label; local is looking for union-made goods. Janitors reported that the committee from the Section appeared before the local and gave an interesting talk on the union label. Grocery Clerks reported that business is fair; Keystone Creameries are still unfair; Harris Bakery on Twenty-second and Mission is also unfair; President of local had hard time in trying to find a union clerk in the Walkover shoe store; ask a demand for the Clerks' monthly working button, color changes every month. Cap Makers reported that business is fair; ask a demand for

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Assets	\$ 71,851,299.62
Deposits	68,201,299.62
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,650,000.00
Employees' Pension Fund	371,753.46

A Dividend of FOUR AND ONE-QUARTER (4 1/4) per cent per annum was declared for the six months ending December 31, 1921.

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their label when buying caps. Tailors No. 80 reported that business is fair; ask a demand for for their label. Glove Workers reported that business is fair; ask a demand for their label when buying gloves. Carpet Mechanics reported that business is good; all members working. Cooks' Helpers No. 110 reported that business is fair; Callahan's on Third street has signed up with the local; White Lunch, Compton's, Sunset, Boos Bros., Crystal, Clinton's are all unfair. Cooks No. 44 reported that business is fair; ask a demand for the house card and working button.

Agitation Committee reported that they are meeting with success in appearing before the different locals. Bulletin Board Committee reported that they are still looking for labels to put in the bulletin board. Moved and seconded that we run 20 hands for the whist game. Moved and seconded that Brother Desepte be given power to order cards to advertise the whist game. Trustees reported favorable on the bills; same ordered paid.

**New Business**—Moved and seconded that the Section go on record indorsing the Meister and Adou Co-operative plan. Moved and seconded that the secretary send a letter to the Wigwam Theatre in regards to the Chas. Ray picture doesn't bear the Bill Posters' label. Moved and seconded that the Secretary send a letter to the Century Theatre in regards to the printing. Moved and seconded that the Secretary send a letter to the Labor Publicity Committee asking them to send a delegate to the Section.

Dues, \$12.00; Agent Fund, \$9.80; total, \$21.80. Disbursements, \$7.30.

There being no further business to come before the Section we adjourned at 10:45 to meet again on March 1, 1922.

Don't forget the whist game on the 25th of the month. "Demand the union label, card and button."

Fraternally submitted,  
WM. HERBERT LANE, Secretary.

#### HOW ABOUT LABOR.

"There has been a lot of thoughtless talk about class legislation on behalf of the farmer," said Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, in a speech in New York City.

"The fact is," he said, "that all the so-called farm legislation of the past year has been of just as much benefit to all classes of people as it is to the farmer. Any legislation which will help put farming back on to a fairly prosperous basis will be helpful to everybody. It is not a question of giving the farmer any special favors. He does not ask them. It is simply a question of putting about 40 per cent of our people in a position to help themselves."

To avoid strikes and other difficulties, demand the union label on all purchases. This is an easy, simple way to strengthen the unions.

#### MAILERS' ITEMS.

At the regular meeting of San Francisco Mailers' Union, held last Sunday, the local dues were increased from \$2.00 per month to \$2.50. The rebate for attendance at the monthly meetings was increased from 1.00 to \$1.50. The salary of the secretary-treasurer was increased fifty per cent.

The official ballot for nomination of officers of the International Typographical Union resulted as follows:

President—Barrett, Walter W., Chicago (Ill.) Union No. 16, 6; McParland, John, New York (N. Y.) Union No. 6, 34.

First Vice-President—Campbell, D. I., Norfolk (Va.) Union No. 32, 6; Howard, Charles P., Detroit (Mich.) Union No. 18, 34.

Second Vice-President — Hoban, James J., Cleveland (Ohio) Union No. 53, 6; Mayers, Chas. E., Cincinnati (Ohio) Union No. 3, 1; Trotter, William R., Vancouver (B. C.) Union No. 226, 33.

Secretary-Treasurer—Hays, J. W., Minneapolis (Minn.) Union No. 42, 5; Towne, William E., Duluth (Minn.) Union No. 136, 34.

Delegates to A. F. of L.—Couch, A. A., Des Moines (Iowa) Union No. 118, 34; Cribb, R. N., Greenville (S. C.) Union No. 385, 4; Donovan, Eugene, San Francisco (Cal.) Union No. 21, 35; Hayes, Max S., Cleveland (Ohio) Union No. 53, 5; Hicks, Clark B., Denver (Colo.) Union No. 49, 34; McCullough, T. W. (Omaha (Neb.) Union No. 190, 8; Moore, Raymond T., Milwaukee (Wis.) Union No. 23, 4; Morrison, Frank, Chicago (Ill.) Union No. 16, 35; Sheil, James F., Cincinnati (Ohio) Union No. 3, 33; Young, William, Philadelphia (Pa.) Union No. 2, 5.

Delegate to Trades and Labor Congress of Canada—Howard, George W., Winnipeg (Man.) Union No. 191, 34; Murray, George, Toronto (Ont.) Union No. 91, 6.

Trustees Union Printers Home—Brown, Seth R., Los Angeles (Cal.) Union No. 174, 6; Close, E. S., Denver (Colo.) Union No. 49, 34; Knock, Malcolm A., Boston (Mass.) Union No. 13, 8; McCaffery, Thomas, Colorado Springs (Colo.) Union No. 82, 6; O'Leary, William E., Boston (Mass.) Union No. 13, 34; Vanice, Don E., Louisville (Ky.) Union No. 10, 30; Wilson, Anna C., Washington (D. C.) Union No. 101, 3.

Agent Union Printers Home—Bush, W. E., Topeka (Kans.) Union No. 121, 34; Johnson, Joe M., Washington (D. C.) Union No. 101, 5.

Board of Auditors—Baird, David W., New York (N. Y.) Union No. 6, 5; Corcoran, Peter J., New York (N. Y.) Union No. 6, 34.

George V. Robbins departed this life Monday, February 20th, at 1 a.m. He came to this city from Los Angeles about a month ago, suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis—an ailment that had bothered him for the past fifteen years. He suffered an attack of broncho-pneumonia on February 15th, and was removed to the San Francisco Hospital, where he passed away at the age of 39 years. Deceased leaves a widow residing in Portland. Funeral services were held under

the auspices of San Francisco Mailers' Union No. 18, at Truman's Chapel. The body was then shipped to Oregon City for interment.

Mrs. Grabb—I can tell without asking whether John has won or lost at poker the minute he comes home.

Mrs. Gabb—How?

Mrs. Grabb—If he has lost he throws his pants across the foot of the bed. If he has won he puts them under his pillow.—American Legion Weekly.

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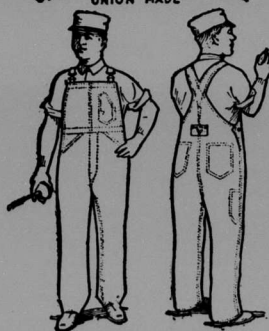
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**INJUNCTIONS.**

By John P. Frey.

Inasmuch as we inherited our courts of equity from England, what was the practice of these courts in connection with labor disputes?

This is an interesting question because the answer throws a strong light upon the irresponsible powers of equity courts, and by irresponsible we mean that the equity judge is responsible for his decisions to no one except his "conscience."

The English courts of equity have not, and never did, take a part in industrial disputes between employer and employee. Even during the period when the English workman was a serf, the regulations and the court procedures which affected him were all the result of the common or statutory law.

As industry developed in England and workmen in large numbers became trade-unionists, the law against them became more vigorous, brutal and freedom-denying. In fact, it was not until the repeal of the conspiracy laws in 1824 that English workmen could form trade-unions without violating the law of the land. Yet, during all of the contest between wage earners and employers, the English courts of equity were not a factor; it remained for our American courts of equity to apply their "irresponsible" authority and their "conscience" to industrial disputes.

Although there were a number of cases arising from disputes between wage earners and employers, which came before our courts in the early days of our country, it was not until 1891 that employers' attorneys conceived that the authority of a court of equity could be applied, and a federal court of equity discovered that its "conscience" would justify the issuing of an injunction which would restrain workmen from doing

collectively what they had a right to do as individuals.

In 1890, Typographical Union No. 3 of Cincinnati, placed a boycott upon the Commonwealth, a newspaper published in Covington, Ky. Judge Sage, of the U. S. Circuit Court, District of Ohio, issued an injunction the year following restraining the local union from continuing its boycott.

This injunction was followed shortly afterwards by another, which attracted national attention.

In the early part of 1892, the mine owners in the Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, attempted to exact a monthly tribute from each miner for a physician and hospital fund. The miners were willing to pay the dollar per month, but objected to accepting the services of the company's physicians. This dispute led to further friction and the discussion of many other grievances. Finally the mine owners reduced the wage scale, bringing strike-breakers and armed guards from distant cities into the district.

Three of the mining companies applied for, and obtained, an injunction from Judge Beatty of the United States Circuit Court in Idaho on July 12, 1892. This injunction restrained the striking miners from entering the owners' mines or from interfering with the operation thereof, etc.

The door had been opened, and some eight months later, Judge Ricks of the Federal Court, Northern District of Ohio, in connection with the strike against the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad issued an injunction against the Pennsylvania R. R., the Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R., the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R., and other railroads having connecting lines with the Toledo & Ann Arbor R. R., which enjoined them, their officers, agents and employees from refusing to exchange traffic or interstate business between the railway companies. This injunction was issued because the employees of these railroads had refused to handle freight coming from the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad, their action being in sympathy with the striking railway employees of that company.

Judge Ricks realized that he was treading upon new ground, that the authority he was assuming was without precedent and he apparently searched the ancient records to find precedents which would justify his actions, but he was unable to discover any. In defending his decision, he said in part:

"It is said, the orders issued in this case are without precedent. Any just order, or rule known to equity courts was born of some emergency to meet some new conditions, and was therefore in its time without precedent. If based on sound principles and beneficent results follow their enforcement affording necessary relief to the one party without imposing illegal burdens on the other, new remedies and unprecedented orders are not unwelcome aids to the chancellor to meet the constantly varying demands for equitable relief."

This injunction was issued on March 11th. On March 17th, the Ann Arbor Railroad applied to Judge William H. Taft of the United States Circuit Court for Southern Ohio for an order which would reach Grand Chief Arthur and other officials of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, and restrain them from issuing, promulgating, or continuing any rule, or any order of any kind under the rules of the brotherhoods, requiring or commanding any employee of any of the connecting railway companies to refuse to receive, handle or deliver any cars of freight from and to the Toledo & Ann Arbor R. R. Company.

The injunctions issued by Judges Beatty, Ricks and Taft have since been the precedents upon which the issuance of injunctions in connection with labor disputes have been based. They were the first American efforts by judicial authority to interfere with personal rights through the

exercise of the equity power. They also laid the foundation for the modern form of contempt proceedings for violation of an equity court's restraining order and, in addition, were the beginning of that usurped authority by courts of equity which has been most properly termed "government by injunction."

**MRS. EDSON SPEAKS.**

At the regular meeting of the Labor Council last Friday night the delegates were privileged to hear some definite facts concerning the recent disarmament conference in Washington from Mrs. Katherine Phillips Edson of the Industrial Welfare Commission of California, who attended the gathering in an advisory capacity by appointment by President Harding. Mrs. Edson's address was listened to with close attention, and she made clear to the delegates some phases of the conference that had been heretofore somewhat enigmatic to them. She gave the audience some of her personal observations concerning the representatives of the various nations and expressed the opinion that most of them were in earnest in their desire to reach understandings and agreements that would result in minimizing the possibilities of war in the future. One thing in particular Mrs. Edson said had impressed her during the discussions and that was that many army men whom the people are inclined to look upon as cold, heartless individuals are really as tender-hearted as children and actually abhor warfare. She pointed to General Pershing as such a man and said he insisted that something should be done to do away with gas warfare in the future. At the close of her interesting address Mrs. Edson was vociferously applauded.

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**WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
 Compton's Restaurant, 8 Kearny.  
 Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
 European Baking Company.  
 Fairyland Theatre.  
 Gorman & Bennett, Grove.  
 E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs., 113 Front.  
 Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,  
 844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,  
 901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
 Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
 Jewel Tea Company.  
 Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
 Maitland Playhouse, 332 Stockton  
 National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
 New San Francisco Laundry.  
 Pacific Luggage Co.  
 Players' Club.  
 P. H. Shuey, Jeweler, 3011 Sixteenth.  
 Regent Theatre.  
 Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
 Steffens, Jeweler, 2007 Mission.  
 The Emporium.  
 United Railroads.  
 United Cigar Stores.  
 White Lunch Establishments.



## WANT CZAR-LIKE TRIBUNAL.

Following the Mulhall expose the National Industrial Council, here dealt with, went into retirement, allowing others to stand out in front as window dressing.

This is virtually its first prominent appearance since that memorable time.

It is up to its old tricks, as the story shows.

By Arthur E. Holder.

International Labor News Service.

On February 3, the United States Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce permitted the agents of the National Industrial Council to appear and state their views on the transportation problem.

The National Industrial Council is the polite name for the inside circle composing the hard-boiled profiteers of the National Association of Manufacturers, the United States Chamber of Commerce and other aggregations of wealth takers, who, on occasions which they consider propitious, pose as defenders of liberty and friends of the dear people.

C. S. Walker, a manufacturer of Des Moines, Iowa, was the first speaker. He presented to the Committee a set of skillfully drawn resolutions purporting to be the deliberate expression of the membership contained in over 300 manufacturing groups from thirty-eight states composing, it was alleged, 290,000 manufacturers employing 10,000,000 "operatives." James A. Emery, counsel of the National Industrial Council, followed Mr. Walker.

Mr. Emery is the gentleman who figured so prominently during the Mulhall lobby investigation by the Senate and the House in the year 1913, and is the same gentleman selected by the recent conference of subdued representatives of farmers and industrial monopolists to represent their views on transportation and other industrial problems before the Federal Congress and state legislatures.

The main substance of the resolutions presented undertook to crystallize prejudice against labor and the organizations of labor. The remedies proposed to solve our transportation problems were:

1. Compulsory arbitration.
2. Indirect suggestion for the abolition of the Railroad Labor Board, the substitution of a so-called impartial tribunal to which industrial disputes on the railroads should be referred and whose decisions should be summarily enforced.
3. Repeal of the Adamson Eight-Hour Law.
4. Repeal of the state full crew laws.
5. Invest Congress with supreme powers over all interstate traffic, thus centralizing federal control and depriving the states of any rights or privileges to regulate transportation within their own boundaries.

Mr. Emery, in reply to questions put by Senators Cummins and Stanley, admitted that he had no faith or confidence in voluntary negotiations or voluntary arbitration of labor problems by representatives of organized labor with employers. He gave no credit to the extraordinary successes that had been attendant upon successful voluntary negotiations between 145 railroads and their several groups of organized employees for the last 40 years; he waved aside with magnificent gesture, the service rendered by the Bureau of Conciliation in the Department of Labor, the Board of Mediation and Conciliation established under the Newlands Act in 1913, the many weighty cases already adjusted by the Railroad Labor Board and to the many thousands of cases successfully adjusted with justice to all interests by the War Labor Board.

Of course, it depends very greatly upon view-

point as to the merits and the benefits accruing from the extraordinary undertakings which this industrial history covers, but it was all useless and worthless from the material viewpoint of Mr. Emery, his fellow agents and his patrons. As to the spiritual value of such human activities, he had no opinion to state, thus again showing that the ultra-materialist has at heart no regard whatsoever for human rights, human comforts, human development, human aspiration and genuine whole-souled democratic representation in industry or elsewhere:

Upon being cross-questioned, Mr. Emery agreed that the public tribunal proposed by his council and invested with the dictatorial power to arbitrate, decide and enforce decisions by it as to wages paid railroad employees and working conditions, it should also exclusively function with the Interstate Commerce Commission, possessing the railroad rate-making power.

On being further questioned, he admitted that the Interstate Commerce Commission might function as the public tribunal to arbitrarily set wages and working conditions of the workers. Mr. Emery, however, when pressed for his attitude and that of his associates relative to compulsory arbitration in the establishments of his patrons very emphatically protested because that would be an interference with their individual liberty. He also protested with equal emphasis to the suggestion that the Interstate Commerce Commission should be vested with power to set the prices railroads should pay for steel rails, locomotives, cars, coal and other material and supplies used by railroads, generally furnished by the newly discovered freedom preservers, liberty savers and defenders of the public weal composed of the aforesaid self-constituted philanthropic and ultra-patriotic National Association of Manufacturers and other respectable agents (?) in the United States Chamber of Commerce.

It may be that these folks imagine they are fooling senators and representatives, farmers and laborers with their newly discovered pose of altruism, but it will require many years of penitence, of right living and right acting for them ever to convince the majority of the people of the United States that they are seeking for anything less than "all the traffic will bear" for their own immediate private profit-making, class-conscious dominating groups.

## JIMMIED BY POLITICS.

By International Labor News Service.

Because of Labor's consistent and long-standing support of civil service, International Labor News Service here presents certain facts which have been discovered in the United States customs service:

1. It has been announced that the customs service was to undergo a "reorganization of improvement."
2. About February 1, 1922, George W. Ashworth, chief of the customs division, U. S. treasury, in the service 20 years, was demoted and Ernest W. Camp, private secretary to Congressman Joseph W. Fordney, was put in his place. Fordney is chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means and author of the tariff bill now before the House and which contains a provision for so-called American valuation.
3. The removal of Ashworth was accomplished by executive order, in violation at least of the spirit of civil service. Custom in such cases, before anyone is replaced without the filing of charges is to certify that there is no one in the service qualified for the office, which is not the case in this instance.
4. Charles Stevenson, assistant chief of the customs division, U. S. treasury, transferred to Buffalo as a special agent.
5. George Davis, special agent in charge in New York, but on special duty in Washington for the customs service before the Senate Finance Com-

mittee, has been removed. Davis was opposed to the so-called American valuation plan.

6. Otto Fix, known as one of the most valuable men in the customs appraiser's department in New York, also on duty in Washington before the Senate Finance Committee, was reduced in salary. He also is opposed to the American valuation plan.

7. Elmer Dover, secretary to the late Mark Hanna, has been made assistant secretary of the treasury in charge of customs and internal revenue. It has been freely charged that this was done to put Mark Hanna's methods into operation.

8. George Williams was appointed to succeed George Davis in New York. Williams made an investigation for Fordney in Chicago that furnished Fordney with what he wanted but that had no value in the way of getting actual information.

9. Every man in the customs service who has testified in favor of the so-called American valuation plan has been given a salary increase.

10. One man not even in the customs service, but in the department of justice, was given a raise after testifying for the so-called American valuation.

The customs service, a highly technical one, has for fully eight years been out of politics. Entirely regardless of the merits or demerits of the proposed plan, the ten facts here presented raise the question of whether an effort is being made to restore political control and whether that political control is to be used to produce a report in accordance with the desires of those who are making the political changes in the service.

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## RAIL SHOP MEN TO MEET.

Officers of the American Federation of Labor railway employees' department have issued a call for the sixth biennial convention, to be held in Chicago, beginning Monday, April 10.

## DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Leonard Thorp of the masters, mates and pilots, Leonhardt Bauer of the millmen, William C. Keyes of the electrical workers, Raymond O'Kane of the teamsters, George V. Robbins of the mailers, Thomas J. Greenlow of the boxmakers, William W. Taylor of the sheet metal workers.

## HAGGERTY SECOND.

Daniel Haggerty of the local Machinists' Union ran second in the race for endorsements for delegates to the American Federation of Labor from the International Association of Machinists in the recent referendum election held by that organization. The general election will occur next month and Haggerty has an excellent chance of winning the office to which he aspires.

## TO ASSIST IN ARRANGEMENTS.

President George S. Hollis of the Labor Council has appointed Delegates J. J. Casey and William Turner to assist in the arrangements for the convention of the Disabled World War Veterans, which is to be held in this city shortly. Casey is a delegate to the Council from the Draughtsmen's Union. He went to France as a private and returned with a commission as a lieutenant. Turner is a delegate from the Waiters' Union and also served overseas in the world war. The convention gives promise of being largely attended and no effort will be spared to make the gathering comfortable and profitable so far as this lies within the power of the local committee on arrangements.

## NOTICE.

The Granite Cutters and Setters were locked out by their employers on May 9, 1921.

The Granite Cutters and Setters are still out, struggling for a living wage and the maintenance of their lawful right of collective bargaining.

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E. Sacchi, successor to J. Goggins, Mount Olivet Cemetery, Coima.

V. Lagamasino, Mission street, between 25th and 26th street.

D. Dwyer, Mountain View Cemetery, Oakland.

## TEAMSTER KILLED.

Crushed beneath his heavy overturned wagon, Raymond O'Kane, 2740 Folsom street, aged 27, a driver for the American Railway Express Company and a member of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, was killed Monday afternoon when his team bolted as he was driving off the Vallejo street wharf.

O'Kane was caught beneath the heavy body of the wagon when it overturned, but was able to crawl out. He was taken to the Harbor Emergency Hospital, where he was pronounced dead. O'Kane had been married only a few months.

Following O'Kane's death the police arrested Edward Schivo, 2222 Filbert street, a truck driver for the firm of L. Scatena & A. Galli, Washington and Drumm streets, filing against him a technical charge of murder.

According to the police, Schivo was following O'Kane's wagon and, in attempting to pass, a wheel of his truck caught on a piece of piping projecting from the wharf, which threw his truck into O'Kane's wagon, frightening the horses and causing them to bolt.

## ORPHEUM.

With its thrilling fire scene and melodramatic story, Langdon McCormick's sensational play, "The Storm," will be presented next week. The play ran for an entire year in New York and had similar long runs in Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and other large cities. In this play McCormick has provided a scene in which a forest fire is seen at first in the offing, creeping closer and closer to a log cabin wherein three people, two men and a little French Canadian girl, have been forced to remain for three months. Blazing branches fall and the entire stage is a seething caldron of flames. The big thrill comes when a forest giant, one of the big trees, crashes with a shower of sparks through the roof of the cabin. For its presentation in vaudeville, Mr. McCormick has provided a splendid cast, which includes Edward Arnold, Guy Cunningham, Miss Cecilia Franke, Max Von Mitzel, Miss Isis Maynard, besides a complete working crew of stage mechanics and electricians who are used to produce the sensational fire effect.

George N. Brown is the world's champion walker. He invented a machine, a sort of treadmill, by which he can make hiking on the stage, and with this apparatus, he became one of the novelty successes in vaudeville.

A person who can sing and won't sing should be made to sing, and one who can't sing and will sing should be sent to Sing Sing. This bit of doggerel logic is the foundation for Burt Gordon and Gene Ford's comedy skit, "Recital Classique." Miss Ford as a captivating singing teacher endeavors to teach Mr. Gordon, an impossible pupil, the vocal art.

One of the best-liked teams of Colored comedians in the business was Cooper and Robinson. Now Robinson is going it alone, depending only upon his irresistible humor, which proves most dependable to get him by.

Jess Libonati, one of the acknowledged masters of the xylophone, devotes most of his program to syncopation. It is probably more difficult to play ragtime on a xylophone than on any other instrument, as each note is caused by the tap of the xylophone sticks, and in ragtime there are twice as many notes to a measure as any other form of music.

The three big features of this week are being retained for a second week. Keane and Whitney in their extraordinary comedy travesty, "The Gossipy Sex"; Tom Patricola, "The Dancing Fool," whose comedy is unsurpassed in vaudeville annals with entrancing Miss Irene Delroy, and La Bernicia with her excellent company in their classic dance features.

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